Alexandria Advertiser AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCER.

VOL. II.] MONDAY, AUGUST 30, 1802. [No. 532.

Public Sale.

On TUESDAY,

At ten o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store,

Rum in hogsheads and barrels.
Whiskey in barrels,
Gin in casks and barrels,
Port wine in casks,
Molasses in hhds.
Sugar in hhds and bls.
White and brown soap in boxes,
Chocolate in boxes,
Coffee in tierces and bags,
Raisins in kegs and boxes.
Queens Ware in crates, handsomely assorted,

ALSO,

A variety of DRY GOODS,

—AMONG WHICH ARE—

Superfine cloth and Kersimeres,
Narrow Cloth, and Flannels,
Irish Linens, and Oznaburgs,
Sail duck of different qualities,
Chintzes and Calicoes,
Cambrick and Cotton shawls,
India Muslin and Table Cloaths,
Coloured threads and sowing silks,
Ribbons, Hats, and
A number of other articles.

P. G. MARSTELLER,
August 27 Vendue-Master.

Sales by Auction.

On WEDNESDAY next,

At 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Auction Room:—

Lisbon Wine in pipes,
Port Wine in quarter casks,
Rum in barrels,
Gin in ditto,
Molasses in hogsheads,
French Brandy in bbls,
Sugar in barrels,
Soap, Candles, and Chocolate in boxes,
Window Glass in ditto,
Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, and Souchong Teas in chests,
Glass Ware in lots,
Raisins in boxes,
1 Bale Corks,

Together with a large quantity of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are

Chintzes and Calicoes,
Dimities, Muslins, Cotton Hose,
White Jeans, Muslin Shawls, & Handkerchiefs,
Striped and chequered Jaconet Muslins,
Brown Platillas, Linen and Cotton Checks and Stripes, white and printed India Cottons, Cotton Shawls,
A quantity of Japanned Ware, and a number of other articles.

THOMAS MOORE,
August 28. Auctioneer.

NOW LANDING,

AND FOR SALE,

One stout OAK FRAME, 28 feet by 18 feet in the clear, 10 feet high in the clear, with hiped roof, sufficiently strong for a warehouse or barn; will be sold cheap; also various other Frames, 2 story, 1½ story, and one story; also, a quantity of seasoned OAK PLANK, from one to two inches thick, 33 feet long, and other Lumber as usual; Scaffold Poles, Lime, Hair in tierces or smaller qunatity, and sand.

The subscriber has also two HOUSES to rent, one of them situate in King-street, near Mr. Richters, the other on the wharf near Messrs. Ricketts and Newton's warehouse.

THOMAS PRESTON.
August 28. d

FOR SALE.

The time of a Negro Girl, about 15 years of age. She has got about 13 years to serve, and has been accustomed to house work.

Enquire of the Printer.
July 24. d

FIRST NOTICE.

In the case of JOHN B. ARMSTEAD, *a Bankrupt.*

WHEREAS a Commission of Bankruptcy, founded upon the Act of Congress of the United States, passed on the 4th day of April, 1800, entitled "An Act to establish an uniform system of Bankruptcy throughout the United States" has been awarded and issued against *John B. Armstead* of the county of Loudoun, merchant; and he being declared a Bankrupt, is hereby required to surrender himself to the Commissioners in the said Commission named, or a major part of them, on the last Wednesday in September next, and on the first and second Wednesdays in October following, at the house of Mr. *Lacy*, in the town of Middleburg (Loudoun County) at 12 o'clock on each day, and make a full discovery and disclosure of his estate and effects, when and where his creditors are to come prepared to prove their debts; at the second sitting to chuse assignees, and at the last sitting, the said Bankrupt is desired to finish his examination, and his creditors are to assent to, or dissent from the allowance of his certificate.

All persons indebted to the said Bankrupt, or that have any of his effects, are not to pay or deliver the same, but to whom the commissioners shall appoint.

BURR POWELL,
Secretary to the Commission.
Middleburg, August 14. (21) d28t

Lands in Kentucky.

To be sold by Public Sale at the Tontine Coffee-Room, New York, on the 2d day of December next, at 12 o'clock, noon.

Eleven thousand acres of land in one or more lots; laying in the county of Fayette, state of Kentucky about 30 miles from Lexington and Frankfort, 20 miles south east of the Ohio River and adjacent to the public road between the two Maima Rivers and several rising settlements. The soil generally good, well watered and timber of various descriptions.

These lands within 15 miles of Main Lecking and Kentucky rivers, both navigable two to three hundred miles above the extremity of the lands.

Also,

To be sold at the same time and place as the above, *another TRACT of LAND* of nine thousand acres, in one or more lots, in the county of Fayette, state of Kentucky, nearly the same distance from Lexington, Frankfort and the Ohio Rivers, as the foregoing tract, and lays between the former and Main Lecking river, distant from the latter only a few miles.

The soil is in general good, well watered and timber of different kinds, and as the former tract, in the neighborhood of the settled parts of Kentucky, and opposite a Jersey settlement. The grants by Edmund Randolph, Esq. in 1787 and 1788, and the title deeds are clear and indisputable.

As these lands are to be disposed of for behalf of creditors, they will be positively sold to the highest bidder, for appoved notes at two and three months.

Capt. Fowler or Mr. James Masterson of Lexington; Mr. George Brook, Clerk of Woodford county; or major John Lee near Frankfort will point out the lands. For further information and an accurate plan of the lands, apply to John & Charles Wilkes Elqrs. or Lewis Simond Esq. New York, or to Mr. Brown, Dumfries, Virginia.

July 30. d

LISBON SALT.

A small cargo now landing at Kirk's wharf and to be sold cheap in parcels of 100 bushels.

The brig Enterprize of 1500 barrels burthen, may be hadon freight for Cadiz, Lisbon or the West-Indies——enquire of

WM. HARTSHORNE.
8th mo. 23. d

For Falmouth and a Market,

The fast sailing Philadelphia built ship

UNITED STATES

S. J. SPENCE, master;

Will sail in about ten days, for freight of a few tons or passage, having elegant accommodations.——Apply to

RICKETTS, NEWTON, & Co.
August 20. d

FOR LISBON,

THE SHIP

MARIA,

SAMUEL JACKSON, Master, will take 3 or 400 barrels Freight on immediate application.

For Philadelphia, New-York, or Boston,

Freight wanted for the sch'r

ROMEO,

ALPHALET LORING, Master.——Apply to

JOHN G. LADD,

Who has received by the above vessels,

Russia Sheetings, entitled to drawback,
Russia and Ravens Duck, and India Cotton, } per bale or piece,
Few boxes men's fine Hats,
Men's neat Calf skin,
Women's and Misses' black and colored Morroco, } Shoes,
Fancy Kid,
Claret Wine in boxes, and casks,
Fontainac do. in casks,
Green Coffee in bags,
Sugar in hhds. and bbls. Loaf do.
Brandy, Molasses, & New-England Rum,
Plaister Paris,
Cheese, Onions, &c.
August 17. d

GLEBE LANDS For Sale.

In consequence of a power vested in the overseers of the poor, for selling the Glebe Lands in each parish, the overseers of the Poor for the county of Loudoun, will proceed to sell on the 22d of September next, on the premises, on a credit of twelve months, to the highest bidder, the GLEBE LAND belonging to the parish of Cameron; and on the 29th of said month they will sell on the same terms the Glebe Landsbelonging to the parish of Shelburne.

N. B. The lands will either be sold in lots or altogether, as may best suit the purchasers.

On Monday the 6th of September the overseers of the poor for the said county will meet at the Poor House, at 12 o'clock, for the purpose of contracting with some siuitable person to take charge of the poor for the ensuing year.

Loudoun County, August 16. d3w

FRESH FRUIT,

Just received and for sale by the subscriber;

ALSO,

Good New-York Cheese, by the quantity,
Almonds by the Frail,
Jar Raisins,
Spanish Segars,
Mountain Wine by the qr. cask,
With a general assortment of groceries.

LIKEWISE,

A variety of DRY GOODS, which he will dispose of at prime cost, as he wishes to sell off his present stock, it will be an object worth his customer's attention.

JOSEPH DYSON.
July 31. d

A Cook Wanted

In a private family—either to purchase or hire. A young man will be preferred. Enquire of the Printer.
July 24. d

☞ Clean linen and cotton rags bought at this office.

Public Sale.

On Tuesday next, at 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store, for the benefit of the concerned, a quantity of Goods, amongst which are

Cloaths, Coatings, and Flannels,
Nankeens and Russia Sheetings,
A quantiy of Ready made Cloaths,
One Silver Tea Pot, Sugar Stand and Cream Jug,
Pepper Caster, Salts, Table and Tea Spoons, &c.
15 Barrels of Mackrel, and sundry other articles.

Also,

A few Boxes Coarse and Fine Hats.

PHILIP G. MARSTELLER.
August 28. Vendue Master.

FOR SALE,

AN ACROMATIC

TELESCOPE,

Made by J. & P. *Dollond*, Opticians, in London, and the inventors of this valuable instrument; it magnifies fifty times for land objects, and eighty times for astronomical purposes. It has an elegant brass stand, and a green screen to protect the eye in observing the specks on the sun, a beautiful mahogany case, and is every compleat, and will be sold for the costs and charges.—Apply at Messrs. Josiah Faxon & Co's. Store, Corner of Prince and Water Streets.

August 28. d3t

For Norfolk,

The Packet Sloop

MARIA,

Francis O'Mara, Master, will positively sail on Tuesday next. For freight or passage (having good accommodations) apply to the captain on board at Hooe's Wharf or to

WM. HARTSHORNE.
August 27. d3t

JUST RECEIVED,

Fresh Limes and Oranges,
TAMARINDS,
Excellent Cyder VINEGAR for Pickles.

ABEL WILLIS.
August 28. d

JUST RECEIVED,

Fresh Limes and Oranges,
TAMARINDS,
Excellent Cyder VINEGAR for Pickles.

THO. SIMMS.
August 28. d

The friends of Messrs. THOMAS MIDDLETON & Co. of London, are informed that a *few Hogsheads of Tobacco* will be taken on freight in the ship United States, now loading for Falmouth and a Market, and the usual advance made thereon, if immediate application is made to

R. T. HOOE, & Co.
August 23. d7t.

WILLIAM HARTSHORNE,

Has just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, a further supply of Pennsylvania and

SWEDISH BAR IRON,

of different sizes, which he will sell at the lowest current price:—also,

Coarse Salt,
James River Coal,
Twist Tobacco in kegs, of first and second quality,
Philadelphia loaf Sugar in hhds. and bbls.
Tar, Pork,
Plaster of Paris, by the ton or bushel,
Handspikes,
Flour in barrels and half barrels.

Cash given for Wheat and Corn at his mill and in town.

7th mo. 19th. d

Printing in all its variety executed at this office.

A PROTEST,

Of the Hon. Judge BASSETT against the late act of Congress which goes to prostrate at the feet of faction, the Judicial Department of our government, and thro' it, that Charter of our Liberty and Independence, the Federal Constitution.

(Concluded.)

I feel myself called upon, in this place, to notice an opinion which some entertain, who hold that congress, by no act, can deprive a judge of his judicial capacity, and the salary annexed to his original office: But that congress may abolish the particular court, of which he is the judge, and trasfer the judicial powers, which were exercised in this court, to any other existing courts and judges of the United States; or may create other courts of the same or different name and territorial limits, and vest the same powers in those courts, to be composed of newly created judges, or judges already appointed, belonging to any other court of the United States.

That congress can by no *lawful* means, deprive a judge of his judicial capacity, or commission, and if by their act and not by *his own* neglect, refusal or misbehaviour, he is left without any judicial services to perform, they are bound to pay him the stipulated compensation, unless he voluntarily relinquishes it, cannot well be doubted by any, who take the constitution as a law, or moral obligation for a principle of human action. And so far I agree in the foregoing opinion, that the commission to hold such a court remains, and the salary annexed to it. But the constitution of the United States, by that clause which secures to judges their *office*, during good behaviour, was surely designed to answer *much higher purposes* than merely to entitle him to the *name* and the technical qualities and capacities of a judge, and to the compensation stipulated between him and the public.

It was plainly and principally designed to secure *him* the substantial *exercise* of the *judicial powers and rights* annexed to the office at its creation: but beyond that, the great & important end of the provision was! to render the judge INDEPENDENT of legislative and executive power, for the benefit of the people and the States, in the administration of the laws.

Once abandon *this ground* and allow that congress may strip the judges of the courts of the United States of all their judicial powers, by abolishing the courts which they are *commissioned to fill*, and by giving the *whole* of their jurisdiction to *other* courts and judges, (provided only the capacity of judge and the salary in virtue of that and the contract is continued) I say, once establish THIS, and the most important and most obvious intent of the constitution is defeated.

The judiciary is completely, and if the foregoing opinion be true, constitutionally dependent on the *will* of the *legislative* department. If a judge or any set of judges become obnoxious, because they will not bend to the dominant party, or execute acts however opposed to the constitution, and they may be removed from the exercise of their offices, and their powers be lawfully trasferred to others, it is in vain to talk of an *independent* judiciary. Successive legislatures will find or make judges to answer their views; and those who are *dismissed* (as in the case that has happened) may not only be left without any judicial powers of office, but even without *subsistence* itself!

It is said in the constitution, "that courts shall be established, and that the judges both of the supreme and inferior courts should *hold their offices* during good behaviour."

What is meant, what can be meant by this, but that when courts are established, and judges be appointed for those courts, those judges shall have a right, and are vested with an indefeasible power, during their good behaviour, to *hold courts*, and to *exercise in them*, some judicial powers.

Can it be seriously contended, that the judges under the act of the 13th of Feb. 1801, do "hold the office thereby created, and expressly granted to *them in their commissions*, within the meaning of those words in the constitution? when at the same time, it is maintained, that ALL their courts are rightfully abolished, and all the judicial powers annexed to those courts ie their creation, and every action and proceeding in those courts rightfully transferred to other courts of the same name & nature, and composed of judges who are to execute those inentical powers.

"Holding their offices" according to the manifest intent of the constitution, in my apprehension, means nothing short of the full right of continuing in, and exercising, the judicial powers attached to the court they compose.

If we execute those powers, we hold the office. If others execute them, they hold the office. The only question is to whom, of constitutional right does it belong to execute them?

Those who maintain the great and salutary principle of an independent judiciary, resulting from the constitutional tenure of office during good behaviour, and who are not prepared to resign it for an empty NAME, must I apprehend, be brought to this, as the only sound and satisfactory conclusion: "That the judges of a court once ordained and established by Congress, have in virtue of their office, and as *essentially constituting the office itself*, a *vested title*, under the *constitution*, to hold the court and exercise the *judicial powers attached to it*.

I deem it superfluous to consider what *congress* may or may not do lawfully in modifications and amendments, by altering the *sessions*, varying *territorial* limits of jurisdiction, changing the *style* of courts and judges, *adding* to and *diminishing* the stock of judicial *powers* and *duties* in the same court.

If it is said, that should it be construed, that the office of a judge "consists in an exclusive right to exercise "all the judicial powers" attached to it, in its creation and no others, this might prove, *inconvenient*; I answer, that if this is the sound construction, or the one attended with the least bad consequences, inasmuch as it complies with the words of the constitution, and maintains the independence of the judges (its favorable object) it *ought* to prevail, having the inconveniences, if they exist, to *constitutional* and not *legislative* amendment.

In practice it has not been found necessary to make any essential changes or alterations of jurisdiction in civil or criminal cases in the courts of justice hitherto established.

But it need not to be contended, that the legislature are prevented under the construction which I give, to the constitution in this particular, from adding to, diminishing, or altering the judicial powers, and duties of the established courts. The officers of the judges will not be destroyed; they will still "hold their offices," provided they hold courts and exercise judicial powers. If it be said, that this being admitted, Congress may, if so disposed, as effectually reduce the offices of the judges and their independence, by circumscribing their limits of territory and subjects of jurisdiction, to a mere sound, or by imposing *impracticable duties*, drive them from office; I answer, that such open abuses are not to be presumed, and when they happen, the act producing them would be void. It would be a *fraud* on the office of the judge, and on the constitution, & would be held up so by all judges bound to support the constitution as the *supreme Law*.

The line which divides rightful authority from abuse of it, so as to become unconstitutional, cannot and need not be defined or conjectured.—When the occasion furnishes ground for the question, the judges will exercise a judicial discretion upon it. There can be no other or safer criterion.

But, to whatever length or extreme of abuse an act of congress might *lawfully* go in this particular, still however, leaving to the judges courts and exercise of judicial powers, what I contend for is that a *law* which abolishes the courts and all the judicial powers of one set of judges *lawfully* appointed, and transfers to, new courts, and to other judges, the same judicial powers leaving the first without *any* official right or provision for the salaries, is unconstitutional and void. Such a law or laws carry on the *face* of them indubitable signs and evidence of a design in the Legislature to take away from the first judges their offices, and are therefore manifestly contrary to the letter and spirit of the constitution.

Such an act made and operating against the words, the true intent, and obvious policy of the constitution is not to prevail.

The judges, to whom the same office in *effect*, is transferred will not accept the legislative commission, nor, by executing the act, participate in the overthrow of the constitution. Taking that as the *supreme law* of the people they are bound to reject, as *void* every measure which, if carried into effect by them, would directly or indirectly, defeat any of its provisions.

The abolition of the courts, and the exercise of *all* the judicial powers of the judges, and the deprivation of their salaries, furnishes a *case* which seems to involve no question of 'degree,' to which the legislative body may rightfully invade the *offices* of the judges. It attempts to abolish both *office* and *judge* entire. The true question is, whether such an act, with such intent and operation, is not unconstitutional!

The judges who are called in to execute such an act in *any way*, are bound to consider, whether it was constitutional. If they are of opinion it was not, then they are to refuse any co-operation, which would effectuate, or tend to effectuate, the *consequences* and designs proposed by the prohibited act of the Legislature.

The Repealing Act, of the 3d of March, 1802, of itself, designing to abolish the courts and Judges created by that of February, 1801, was prohibited by the constitution: it was void and the judges still retain their *rights* of office.

The judges designated to execute the repealing act of the 8th of March, 1802, and the amending act of the 29th of April, 1802, or, in other terms, the judges called upon to assist and sanction the usurpation and illegality, if such is the opinion they entertain of those acts, must necessarily refuse to participate or aid in their design and consequences.

It has been said that the act of February, 1801, inasmuch as it abolished the circuit Courts under the act of the 24th of September, 1789, justifies the opinion that Congress may abolish courts and transfer all the judicial powers and jurisdiction of those courts, to newly erected courts of the same name and nature, to be composed of newly appointed judges.

A short and decisive answer presents itself. The cases are dissimilar.

No judges were ever appointed and commissioned to exercise the judicial powers and duties attached to the first circuit courts.

These were performed by the judges of the *supreme* and *district courts* who were directed to hold them by *law* having no *executive* commissions *as judges of those courts*.

Congress, in abolishing those courts abolished no *judges or offices*. No judicial *tenure of office* was in the least affected. The judges of the *supreme* and *district courts* still continued in possession of *their proper respective courts* and *salaries*. They merely officiated in the *circuit courts*, under a kind of *legislative commission*, which *attached* these duties to their proper and district judicial offices. *Congress* might, of course, lawfully *discharge* them from those duties, leaving them in *full* possession of their original and *appropriate jurisdictions*. Should *all* the judges of a court die or resign, Congress, by abolishing such courts, would affect no judicial tenure of office. The *circuit courts* of 1789, were in a similar case. No judges *belonged to them*, or exercised the judicial powers *in right of constitutional office during good behavior*. The abolition therefore of these courts was unattended with any invasion of *judicial office or compensation*. As to the abolition of the *district courts* of *Tennessee* and *Kentucky* by the Act of Feb. 1801, that neither, if properly viewed will justify the attempt which has been made to abolish *judges and their offices*.

The act does not *abolish a single judicial power* before exercised by the *district judges*. It *increases* their powers and also their salaries. It does not *abolish* their *judicial offices* but continues them in the full *exercise* of their rights and duties, as *judges*. It *preserves* to them their official *name* of district judges. The only essential operation of the act was to change the name of the courts, in which they were to exercise their offices, with some territorial alterations & regulations, tending to render the *exercise of their office* more convenient.

It is not pretended that the *name* of a court is unchangeable, or that any other alterations may not be made, consistent with the *holding of the substantial rights of office and compensation annexed to the judge at his creation*.

After those observations, it remains only that I should conclude with a *distinct* exhibition of my *opinions, resolutions* and *motives*.

And *First*: For the reasons assigned, I maintain, as my deliberate, solemn, and judicial opinion, that the acts of March and April, 1802, designing and operating *substantially* to *abolish* the *offices and salaries* of the judges under the law of the eleventh of Feb. 1801, are so far *unconstitutional* and for that reason *void*.

Secondly, nevertheless, those acts of March and April, 1802, create many *impediments* which oppose the *execution* of our offices.

And further, that the *judges* of these courts respectively do of right *still* "*hold their offices, as at first*.

The discontinuance of our *compensations*, the destruction of our *sessions*, as to time and place, the privation of *officers*, and other *evident* embarrassments occasioned by the operation of those acts, on subjects of mere *legislative organization*, must create a *suspension* of the *exercise* of our powers of office *until* Congress shall by law, provide the *means* necessary to their execution. We shall respectively stand acquitted, under such circumstances, if no attempt is made to *hold* our courts, which might be productive of disorder, unseemly conflict and error.

Should the opinion herein delivered, on this important question, *finally* prevail, no doubt can be entertained, but that the *legislative body* will, with alacrity and good faith, pass such *laws* as may cure the *discontinuance* of the courts & enable them to *resume* their usual and constitutional functions.

Thirdly: In the *interim*, I hold it my bounden duty to *claim* the office thus appertaining to me, and publicly to PROTEST against the acts of all *persons* and *authorities*, who are *designated* by the laws of the *8th of March* and *29th of April*, 1802, who may in any wise interfere with or prevent, or tend to prevent, the restoration and full exercise of my office, as one of the judges of the circuit courts of the U. States for the 3d circuit.

Fourthly. In circumstances so *peculiar* and in a case of such *magnitude*, I conceive it an obvious right to give publicity to the foregoing opinion and reasons.

The *judges* under the act of Feb. 1801, have been left without any other means of declaring and making known their sentiments and claims.

To those who know the course of my life, the time at which it has arrived, and the principles which professedly (and I trust really) govern it, will acquit me of any views inimical to the peace of my country, or to its constituted authorities. I have spent the best of my years in *efforts* at least, to attain and secure *true civil liberty*; and the stations I have filled, by the favor and a confidence of my fellow citizens, have afforded me the highest opportunities, in public situations of being useful to the extent of my humble abilities, yet the *act* which I shall now subscribe is far the most important of my life, with reference to human obligation.

If any *difference* of opinion, between me and my associates in office, exists, it relates merely to the point of time, for expressing our sentiments. I can confidently assert that on deliberation, they *coincide* with me in other respects.

But whatever deference was justly due to the ideas of others, my *own conscience* and judgment, after weighing every consideration, dictated the present line of conduct.

I have delivered my thoughts for the benefit of those who are called to reflect on this interesting subject. They are feebly expressed; perhaps erroneously conceived; they are however *sincere*.

My most ardent wish, is that the *termination* of this conflict may produce *safety* to our country, and CONSTITUTION.

I have done what I deemed a sacred duty in SUPPORT OF THAT CONSTITUTION. I have done it now, because my *life* may not be spared till to-morrow.

I commit all to those who must *ultimately* DECIDE, satisfied that honor, intelligence, and *independence* will guide and sanction their judgment.

RICHARD BASSETT.

Dated at Bohemia, the 14th day of August, 1802.

NORFOLK, August 24.

Died at Portsmouth, on Sunday evening last, Mrs. Lettice M. Treat, wife of Samuel Treat, and eldest daughter of captain John L. Naylor, of the District of Columbia.

Arrived the British ship Hannah, capt. Davis, from Liverpool.

Informs, that the ship Trelawley captain Dick, was to sail for this port in a few days; also a Liverpool brig, to sail on the 1st July.

The ship Phæton, of Philadelphia, was cast away on the 25th July, on the Diamond Rock, vessel and cargo, lost—the crew saved.

The schooner Charming Mary, captain Potter, bound from this port to New-York, lost her mainmast and sprung her foremast last Saturday morning, off the Capes in a gale of wind from the southward—she has however, proceeded on her voyage.

FRANKFORT, August 11.

Extract of a letter to the Editor, dated St. Vincennes, 28th July, 1802.

"I have just returned from an eight weeks tour through the Indian country. I was across to the Mississippi and Missouri, and up the Illinois river nearly to its source. The country has a charming appearance, a little wavy, and the whole completely overspread with a thick growth of high grass: in a little time it will be generally as high as a man sitting upon his horse, and frequently higher. From the Little-Wabash, sixty miles to the W. of this town, to the Mississippi, up to the Ouiscousin river, across to lake Michegan, and on to the head water of the Wabash and white rivers, at least nine tenths of the whole country is prairies, or natural meadows. Fencing and building timber can scarcely be obtained; though I observed beautiful groves of walnut, oak and cherry, along some small creeks and rivers. Whenever the country is settled, ditching and hedging must undouptedly be adopted as a substitute for rail-fencing—I make no doubt but this country affords a growth that will answer very well for hedging. There is likewise a scarcity of water, especially for mills; but steam mills may be erected with ease. Wherever the country is known, an abundance of good coal is found; there are large banks of it on the Kaskaskias, Vermillion, Illinois, and other rivers—Coal will be a fine substitute for wood, with regard to fuel. Good maliable copper has been found on the Vermillion and Cotincan; the former a branch of the Wabash, and the latter of the Illinois.

"Last Friday week two men, Vanmeter and Dennis, were killed by a party of Indians, supposed to be Pattawatimies, about fifteen miles above Kahokia, on the Mississippi."

Alexandria Advertiser.

MONDAY, AUGUST 30.

Arrived on Saturday evening, the brig Franklin, capt. Butts, 19 days from Barbadoes.

Left at Barbadoes.

Brig James, capt. Tryon, New-London, to sail in 10 days.

The ship Mary, capt. Dagan, 20 days from New-York, sailed the 7th of Aug. from Barbadoes for Trinidad.

The schr. Rewactico, Dashiels, was to sail the 8th of August, from Speightstown for Baltimore.

Spoke in lat. 24, 00, long. 66, 00, the schr. Eliza, capt. Grinman, from New-York, out 13 days, bound for Cape Francois. Lat. 34, 48, long. 75, spoke the brig Peasley, capt. Johnson, from the Cape for New-York, out 8 days, informed me that flour was selling for five dollars.

BRITISH JUSTICE.

The Board of Commissioners in London, in conformity to the regulations of the renewed convention between the United States and Great Britain, have been constantly engaged in the important business before them; among other cases which have been decided on, are awards in favour of the brig Lady Washington and cargo, belonging to Stephen Gorham, esq. and the brig Lydia and cargo, belonging to Mr. Thomas Dennie, both of this town.

[Boston Pap.]

Mr. Westcott, in his paper of Friday last, has republished a production over the signature of "A Friend to Truth," which originally appeared in the National Intelligencer, attempting to exculpate the Post-Master-General from the odium which his conduct in dismissing deputy post-masters had so deservedly attached to him—and evidently wrote by Gideon himself. I shall in to-morrow's paper commence the republication from the Washington Federalist, of an address to Gideon Granger on the contents of the above piece.

The following remarks on the piece above alluded to, appear in the same paper. They are introduced with a quotation from Horace, but as I do not understand latin I shall omit it.

"There is not one of the heads of departments upon whom the torrent of Federal abuse and misrepresentation has been more profusely and *undeservedly* poured, than the Post-Master-General." [So says Gideon himself, and whatever he says must be so.] "He has not only discharged with vigilance and assiduity, the arduous duties of a laborious office, but has successfully directed his attention to improvements in his department, highly beneficial to the community," [Witness the appointment of Messrs. Wescott and Lyon to do the printing for the department, in the place of Charles Cist.]—"peculiarly so to the commercial interest, and advantageous to the public revenue." [I should like to know in what manner the public revenue has been benefited by the recent changes which have taken place. Do you execute the printing for less than your predecessor did it? Or do the contractors carry the mail under "the salutary effects of an encreased facility" for less than they formerly did? I have been informed that for carrying the mail on one route in Maryland, proposals were thrown in by several different persons, and that the terms of the person to whom the contract was given, were several hundred dollars higher than any other, and I believe in almost every instance the contracts have been enhanced in consequence of the "increased facility" with which the contractors have been obliged to convey the mail, in several instances I know this to be the case. How the interest of the public revenue will be advanced by this, you must have more sagacity than I believe you are possessed of to make appear.] "The salutary effects of an encreased facility of intercourse with the different parts of the United States, arising from a celerity of progress, and certainty and frequency of arrival of the mails, unparalelled at any former period, are daily experienced by all, and acknowledged by that portion of Federalists who do not permit their judgments to be perverted, or their ingeniousness of disposition obscured by the mad violence of party rancour." [That the general progress of the mail has been considerably facilitated by the present Post-Master-General, will not be denied; but that this place has been in any extraordinary degree benefitted by its "salutary effects" I have no hesitation in denying, for so far from that being the case, there have been more disappointments in the arrivals of the mail under the new order of things, than ever were experienced before."] "But the dismission from office of a few deputy post-masters has drawn forth all the calumny and invective which the rage of disappointment" [It happened you were not disappointed] "could suggest, or which some of the printers, "*opposers of the government*," are capable of venting. Their abuse, misrepresentations, and *childish* witticisms" [very well for a man who can place latin mottos at the head of his productions, and quote Montesquieu with such facility.] "have been so often repeated and as frequently treated with that indifference which a proud consciousness of rectitude inspires, that, like the muck-worm enveloped with turpitude, thy were lulled into an imaginary security from detection." But mark, how "a plain tale shall set them down." [Gentle reader you shall mark how an *honest tale* will unmask the immaculate Gideon, under the fictitious garb of "*a friend to truth.*"] "The statement of facts in this day's paper, relative to the removals from office by the Post-Master-General, refutes their *unfounded assertions*, destroys at once the fabric of calumnies which with so much labor they had erected, and leaves them to wait another opportunity to recommence their work of detraction." [Bravo! the statement of facts alluded to, may for aught I know "refute the *unfounded assertions*," because I do not believe any "unfounded assertions" have been made relative to the removals from office by the Post-Master-General, but on the contrary, that every word concerning the infamy of his conduct in dismissing virtuous men from office for no other reason than having independence enough to differ from him in their political opinions is strictly true, and that therefore the fabric of truths which you are pleased to style "of calumnies," and which has been erected with so much labor, is still firm and unshaken, and is likely to remain so amidst the wreck of Gideon Granger, and the *still* more mighty crush of the rotten fabric of democracy.

The number of salt works on Cape Cod are so considerable, that it is understood a sufficient quantity is produced for the use of the fishermen fitted out at the Cape, and the inhabitants thereof; and additional works are erected almost daily.—Glauber salts, of an approved quality, are also made at the Cape in considerale quantities, and, we believe, are sold for less than imported purgative salts. This information is certainly interesting; for a dollar saved in the country is as advantageous as a dollar brought into it. If our ordinary imports are diminished so as to fall short of our ordinary exports, the country would prosper. It would be generally gratifying, if some gentleman resident on the Cape would make the necessary inquiries, and inform the public of the state of these manufactures. Many persons wish to know the exact quantities of the salts and glauber salts which are annually made—the prices at which they can be afforded—and what proof there is of the goodness of their qualities. If sufficient is made, both these articles may be exported to the other states; and the medical salt command a good price in the West-Indies.

(*Boston Pap.*)

PORT OF ALEXANDRIA.

ARRIVED.

Brig Franklin, Butts,		*Barbadoes*
Schr. Hawk, Webster,		*Bermuda*
Columbia, Rickeston,		*New-Bedford*
Betsey, Sawyer,		*Portland.*

To Let,

The stores lately built by the subscriber. One fronting Merchants' Wharf, the other fronting said Wharf, and the South Alley leading thereto.]

For the flour or wholesale business (for which they are particularly calculated) they are as convenient and as well situated as any in town.

J. SWIFT.

August 30. eo3t

Alexandria Theatre.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF

Mr. COOPER.

☞ Mr. COOPER begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that in consequence of indispensible business, which requires his immediate presence in New-York, Mrs. West has been so obliging as to give him a night, and permit him to close his engagement previous to the period which was first contemplated. This evening will therefore be positively his last appearance this season in Alexandria.

TO-MORROW EVENING,

Will be presented for the first time in Virginia, a celebrated PLAY, taken from the German, called

A BAELLINO;

Or The Great Bandit.

In the 5th act a Masquerade Dance, under the direction of *Mr. Francis.*

End of the play, a Divertisement, consisting of

SONGS & RECITATION.

(As expressed in the bills for the night.)

To which will be added a FARCE, in one act (never performed here) called

A SAILOR's GARLAND;

OR

The Family Picture.

*** Tickets to be had as usual.

August 30

The Executors of the late Gen. Geo. Washington, offer for sale, the following

TRACTS OF LAND, *viz.*

A tract in Loudoun county on Difficult Run, containing 300 acres. The soil well adapted for farming and a considerable proportion of it might easily de improved into meadow. There is a valuable mill-seat on the premises. It lies on the great road from the City of Washington, Alexandria and George Town to Leesburgh and Winchester, nineteen miles from Alexandria, less from the City and George Town and not more than three from the Great Falls of Potomac.

One tract containing 2,481 acres lying in the counties of Loudoun and Fauquier, called Ashby's Bent. The soil is that which is said to be most favorable to Plaster of Paris, well watered by several never failing streams issuing from the mountain—part of this land is cleared and tenanted for lives.

One tract lying part in each of the above counties, containing 885 acres. Chatten's run passes through this tract and gives several valuable mill-seats. The soil is similar to the above tract and equally favorable to Plaster of Paris.

A tract on the South Fork of Bullskin, containing 1600 acres—One also, Head of Evans's Mill, containing 453 acres, and one on Wormley's line, containing 183 acres. These several tracts are in Jefferson (late Berkeley county)—the soil very similar in quality, and particularly adapted to the culture of Tobacco, Hemp, Wheat and Indian Corn, situated twelve miles from Harper's Ferry.

One tract containing 571 acres in Frederick county, this land is in the vicinity of the last mentioned tracts and equally valuable.

One tract in Hampshire county containing 240 acres—this tract, tho' small is extremely valuable. It lies on Potomac river, about 12 miles above the town of Bath (or Warm Springs) and is in the shape of a horse-shoe, the river running almost round it; two hundred acres of it are rich low grounds, with a great abundance of the largest Walnut and other trees, which with the produce of the soil, might (by means of the improved navigation of the Potomac) be brought to a shipping port with more ease and at a smaller expense, than that which is transported only 30 miles by land.

One third part of 1119 acres in Nansemond county near Suffolk, lying on the road from Suffolk to Norfolk and on Nansemond river—this land is considered extremely valuable by those who are acquainted with it.

One tract in Charles county, Maryland, containing 600 acres—it is very level and lies near the river Potomac.

One tract in Montgomery county, Maryland, containing 519 acres—This land lies about 30 miles above the City of Washington, not far from Kettoctan and is good farming land.

One tract in Pennsylvania, containing 234 acres—This land affords an exceeding good stand on Braddock's road from Fort Cumberland to Pittsburg, and a large quantity of natural meadow fit for the scythe. It is distinguished by the appellation of the Great Meadows, where the first action with the French, in the year 1754, was fought.

One other tract on the Mohawk river, State of New-York, containing 1000 acres.

In North West Territory.

Three tracts lying on Little Miami, containing 3051 acres.

In Kentucky. On Rough Creek, one tract containing 3000 acres; ditto adjoining 2000 acres. Indisputable titles can be given for the above lands.

Lots in the City of Washington.

Two improved lots near the Capitol, square 634. The improvements are, on each an elegant three story brick house.

Four other unimproved lots on the Eastern Branch, No. 5, 12, 13 and 14, in square 667. These lots are advantageously situated on the water.

ALEXANDRIA.

A few valuable lots in Alexandria, corner of Pitt and Prince-streets, three or four of which are let on ground rent at 3 dollars per foot.

WINCHESTER.

One lot in Town of half an acre, adjoining Doctor Makay's, enclosed with a good post and rail fence, and another in the commons of about six acres.

Bath, or Warm Springs.

Two well situated lots, on one of them is a small building large enough to accommodate one family.

The terms of sale will be made known by application to either of the subscribers.

SAMUEL WASHINGTON, *Culpepper county.*
GEORGE S. WASHINGTON, *Jefferson, do.*
WILLIAM A. WASHINGTON, *Westmorland, do.*
GEORGE W. P. CUSTIS, *Mount Washington, Fairfax, do.*
BUSHROD WASHINGTON, *M. Vernon, do.*
LAWRENCE LEWIS, *Wood Lawn, do.*

August 30. 2aw

To be Sold Cheap,

A NEW PHAETON,

(FOR ONE HORSE.)

With horse, harness, &c.——Enquire at the Bar of Gadsby's Tavern.

August 23. d

☞ *Printing in all its variety, executed at this office, with neatness and dispatch.*

SAMUEL BISHOP,

BOOKSELLER, & STATIONER

Respectfully informs the Public that he has received from Lee & Co's Patent and Family Medicine Store, Baltimore, a fresh assortment of the following

Valuable Medicines,

Which are in high esteem and general use throughout the United States, many of them being sold cheaper than the drugs of which they are compounded, could be purchased at a retail Store.

☞ TAKE NOTICE,

That S. Bishop is appointed the ONLY *Agent for Alexandria.*

—

Dr. HAMILTON's ELIXIR,

A sovereign remedy for Colds, Obstinate Coughs, Asthmas, Catarrhs, Sore Throats, and Approaching Consumptions.

To parents who may have children afflicted with the HOOPING COUGH.

This discovery is of the first magnitude, as it is an immediate relief, checks the progress, and in a short time entirely removes the most cruel disorder to which children are liable—the Elixir is so perfectly agreeable and the dose so small, that no difficulty arises in taking it.

—

From LUTHER MARTIN, *Esq. Attorney-General of the State of Maryland.*

Gentlemen,

I comply with your request in stating my opinion of Hamilton's Elixir. It has been used in my family for two or three years past, with uniform success, whenever colds, coughs, or similar complaints have rendered medicine necessary. I have myself found it an excellent and agreeable remedy for a very painful and troublesome affection of the breast, accompanied with soreness and with obstructed and difficult breathing.

On these accounts I do not hesitate to recommend Hamilton's Elixir, as a valuable medicine, and deserving public attention.

LUTHER MARTIN.

Mr. Abijah Henly, Bridge-Street, Baltimore, was cured by one bottle of Hamilton's elixir of a very complicated disorder, occasioned by a severe cold caught several months ago. He breathed with the greatest difficulty, and was often thrown into weakening sweats when he attempted to walk any distance, and his voice would frequently fail in such a degree that he could only attempt to whisper, he has been upwards of six weeks without a return of his complaints, and desires to give this public testimony in favour of this invaluable medicine.

—

Dr. Hamilton's

GRAND RESTORATIVE,

Is recommended as an invaluable medicine, for the speedy relief and permanent cure of the various complaints which result from dissipated pleasures—juvenile indiscretions—residence in climates unfavourable to the constitution—the immoderate use of tea, frequent intoxication, or any other destructive intemperance—the unskilful or excessive use of mercury—the diseases peculiar to females, at a certain period of life—bad lying in, &c. &c.

And is proved by long and extensive experience to be absolutely unparalelled in the cure of

Nervous disorders,	Violent cramps in the stomach and back,
Consumptions,	Indigestion,
Lowness of spirits,	Melancholy,
Loss of appetite,	Gout in the stomach,
Impurity of the blood,	Pains in the limbs,
Hysterical affections,	Relaxations,
Inward weaknesses,	Involuntary emissions,
Seminal weaknesses,	Obstinate gleets,
Fluor albus, (or whites)	Impotency, &c. &c.
Barrenness,	

In cases of extremity, where the long prevalence and obstinacy of disease has brought on a general impoverishment of the system, excessive debility of the whole frame and a wasting of the flesh, which no nourishment or cordial could restore a perseverance in the use of this medicine has performed the most astonishing cures.

—

HAMILTON's ESSENCE and EXTRACT of MUSTARD,

A safe and effectual remedy for gout, rheumatism, palsey, sprains, bruises, pains in the face and neck, &c. And has performed more cures in the above complaints than all the other medicines ever before made public.

From Dr. Weatherburn,
Wythe county, Virginia.

Gentlemen,

I purchased at your shop the preparations you call Hamilton's Essence, or Extract of Mustard, which I believe has perfectly removed a chronic rheumatism (of that kind named sciatica, or of the hip joint) under which I had laboured for a long time, and which had baffled every article in the Materia Medica, and every mode of treatment received into practice for the cure of this obstinate disease. If you think this letter useful you are at liberty to make it public.

Yours, &c.

P. WEATHERBURN.

John Hoover, rope-maker, South second Street, between Mary and Christian-Streets, Philadelphia, voluntarily maketh oath as follows, namely, that his wife, Mary Hoover, was so severely afflicted with a violent rheumatism very dangerously situated, the consequence of a severe cold after lying in, as to be confined to her bed for several weeks, and was at length reduced to the melancholy apprehension of remaining a cripple for life, notwithstanding the most respectable medical advice was followed and every probable remedy attempted: when seeing several cases of cures performed by Hamilton's Essence and Extract of Mustard, they were procured from Mr. Birch, No. 17, South Second-Street. The first application enabled her to walk across the room, and the use of one bottle restored her to her usual state of health and strength. JOHN HOOVER

Sworn and subscribed before Ebenezer Ferguson, Esq. one of the justices of the peace for Philadelphia County.

HAMILTON's

WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES.

Which have within four years past cured upwards of one hundred and twenty thousand persons of both sexes, of every age, and in every situation, of various dangerous complaints arising from worms, and form obstructions or foulness in the stomach and bowels.

This medicine bears no analogy whatever of similar title, so commonly complained of as operating with violence; on the contrary, a particular excellence of this remedy is its being suited to every age and constitution; contains nothing but what is perfectly innocent, and is so mild in its operation that it cannot injure the most delicate pregnant lady, or the tenderest infant of a week old, should no worms exist in the body; but will, without pain or griping, cleanse the stomach and bowels of whatever is foul or offensive, and thereby prevent the production of worms and many fatal disorders. They are particularly efficacious in carrying off all gross humours and eruptions; feverish and bilious complaints, and are the safest and mildest purgative that can be used on any occasion.

Description of Worms, and the symptoms by which they are known.

Worms which infest the human body, are chiefly of four kinds, viz. the Teres or large round worm, the Ascarides, or small maw worm, the Cucurbitina, or short, flat, white worm, and lastly, the Tænia, or tape worm, so called from its resemblance to tape; this is often many yards long, and is full of joints—It is most hurtful, and most difficult to cure.

Among the symptoms attending worms, are disagreeable breath, especially in the morning—Bad and corrupted gums—Itching in the nose and about the seat—Convulsions and epileptic fits, and sometimes privation of speech—Starting and grinding of the teeth in sleep—Irregular appetite, sometimes loathing food, and sometimes voracious—Purging, with slimy and fœtid stools—Vomiting—Large and hard belly—Pains and sickness at the stomach—Pains in the head and thighs, with lowness of sprits—Slow fever, with small and irregular pulse—A dry cough—Excessive thirst—Sometimes pale and unhealthy countenance, and sometimes the face bloated and flushed.

Persons afflicted with any of the above symptoms, should have immediate recourse to HAMILTON's WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES, which have been constantly attended with success in all complaints similar to those above described.

A dose of this medicine given occasionally during the warm season, will effectually prevent the vomiting and purging of children, a dreadful disorder which annually destroys thousands of the infant part of our cities. It is likewise the mildest and most certain remedy known and has restored to health and strength a great number when in an advanced stage of this fatal complaint. Particular and plain instructions are given for every part of the necessary treatment in such cases.

Children generally take this medicine with eagerness; having a pleasing appearance, and an agreeable taste.

CASES OF CURES.

(Selected from thousands) the authenticity of which any person may ascertain, either by letter or personal application.

—

TAPE WORM.

Mr. SAMUEL FULLER, Inn-keeper, on the Harford road, ten miles from Baltimore, began about 20 months ago to be grievously afflicted with a tape worm, which increased fast in size and strength, so as to excite the most horrid sensations by its writhing motions and intolerable pains, resembling the gnawing and tearing of his bowels, which deprived him of his necessary sleep, and caused such dreadful apprehensions as cannot be conceived but by one in a similar situation—his appetite wasted rapidly, and with that his strength, so that he was unable to attend to any business—when he heard of some excellent cures performed by Hamilton's worm lozenges, he took a large dose, which brought away about FOUR YARDS of the worm (now in the possession of Lee & Co.)—but a renewal of his pains soon convinced him that this monstrous reptile had recovered its first vigour—Application was made to Lee & Co. for more of their medicine, with their advice—from which resulted the total expulsion of his formidable enemy, in several pieces, which he supposed to be SIX or EIGHT YARDS more. A few months have since elapsed, and Mr. Fuller is now in perfect health. The above facts are well known to a numerous circle of his neighbours, and himself will gratify any who may wish to make further inquiries on the subject. Although Hamilton's worm lozenges produce such powerful effects, when necessary, yet they are perfectly innocent and mild in their operation on the human body, even taken in large doses, as Mr. Fuller will testify—their particular mildness is abundantly evident in innumerable cures of infants.

—

Communicated by Dr. John Spangler, York-town, Pennsylvania.

Letter from the reverend Mr. JOHN MOLTHER, minister of the Moravian church, in York-town.

York, January 4th, 1802.

Dear Sir,

Dr. Hamilton's lozenges have been recommended to me as a very adequate means for the cure of children afflicted with worms, I procured a box for the use of my family, to try, whether by means of this medicine, I might be enabled to gain a point, which, to accomplish, different other means had proved abortive. My eldest boy had a very sickly appearance, was very restless at night, grew leaner from time to time; in short, he seemed to be in a precarious state of health, which would yield to none of the medicines administered, until I gave him two doses of lozenges, agreeably to the directions, which carried off a substance of an appearance a mere mucus, but upon close inspection quite replet with very small living animals. Not one of that sort of worms which usually afflict children came from him. Since that period he grew remarkably better in health, and though lean, has got a fresh and lively complexion. Upon different occasions I have used this medicine as a purging substitute, and found it to answer exceedingly well, without bringing on belly-ache, or any of those disagreeable sensations, so often occasioned by purging medicines. Upon the whole, I judge this medicine to be, besides its main object, one of the most salutary means for restoring lost appetite, and promoting a proper state of digestion, by carrying off that bilious substance, which engenders so much indisposition both among children and adults.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

JOHN MOLTHER.

—

Dr. HAHN's TRUE and GENUINE GERMAN CORN PLAISTER.

An infallible remedy for corns, speedily removing them, root and branch, without giving pain.

—

The GENUINE PERSIAN LOTION,

So celebrated among the fashionable throughout Europe, as an invaluable cosmetic, perfectly innocent and safe, free from corrosive and repellent minerals (the basis of other lotions,) and of unparaleled efficacy in preventing and removing blemishes in the face and skin of every kind, particularly freckles, pimples, inflammatory redness, scurfs, tetters, ring worms, sun burns, prickley heat, &c.

The Persian Lotion operates mildly, without impeding that natural, insensible perspiration which is essential to health. Yet its salutary effects are speedy and permanent, rendering the skin delicately soft and clear, improving the complexion, and restoring the bloom of youth. Never failing to render an ordinary countenance beautiful, and an handsome one more so.

—

The RESTORATIVE POWDER for the TEETH and GUMS.

This excellent preparation comforts and strengthens the gums, preserves the enamel from decay, and cleanses and whitens the teeth, by absorbing all that acrimonious slime & foulness, which suffered to accumulate, never fails to injure and finally ruin them.

—

Dr. HAHN's GENUINE EYE-WATER.

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes, whether the effect of natural weakness or of accident, defluctions of rheum, dullness, itching and films on the eyes, never failing to cure those maladies which frequently succeed the small pox, measles and fevers, and wonderfully strengthening a weak sight. Hundreds have experienced its excellent virtues, when nearly deprived of sight.

—

TOOTH ACHE DROPS.

The only remedy yet discovered which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe instances.

—

The SOVEREIGN OINTMENT for the ITCH,

Which is warranted an infallible remedy at one application, and may be used with perfect safety by pregnant women, or on infants a week old, not containing a particle of mercury, or any other dangerous ingredient whatever, and is not accompanied with that tormenting smart which attends the application of other remedies.

—

THE ANODYNE ELIXIR.

For the cure of every kind of head-ache.

—

INDIAN VEGETABLE SPECIFIC.

A safe and speedy remedy for the venerial disease.

—

"An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."

For the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant fevers,

IS RECOMMENDED

Dr. HAHN's ANTI-BILLIOUS PILLS.

The operation of these pills is perfectly mild, so as to be used with safety by persons in every situation, and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile, and prevent its morbid secretions—to restore and amend the appetite—to procure a free perspiration, and thereby prevent colds, which are often attended with fatal consequences—a dose never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its first appearance. They are celebrated for removing habitual costiveness—sickness at the stomach, and severe head ache—and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate.

—

☞ Sold likewise *by S. Pleasants, Richmond; Ross and Douglass, Petersburg; T. Green, Fredericksburgh; G. Purdie, Smithfield; M. Jones, Suffolk; Dr. Miller, Winchester; R. Greenhow, Williamsburg; and J. Shaw, Leesburg.*

ATTENTION!

—

WANTED to employ immediately, for the benefit of the 60th Regiment of Virginia Militia, two MUSICIANS; one to teach the different beats of the drum, the other, the music of the fife. Such persons as are well qualified for the above tuition, and will engage to instruct the learners which will consist of sixteen boys for each branch, shall receive a liberal compensation from the subscriber, who is authorized by law to employ tutors; and by the Court of Enquiry, to pay them for their services when performed.

CHARLES LITTLE.

April 7. Fairfax County, 2awtf

Just Published,

BY COTTOM & STEWART,

AND FOR SALE,

A NEW NOVEL,

Entitled the

BEGGAR BOY;

(Price one Dollar.)

By THOMAS BELLAMY, late editor of the London Critical Reviews.

July 30.

R. & J. GRAY

Have for Sale, wholesale and retail, at their Book and Stationary Store, in King street, between Royal and Fairfax streets, the following articles, on which a liberal deduction will be made to those who purchase to sell again:

Novels, Romances, &c.

THE Beggar Girl, a novel in three vols. by Mrs. Bennet; Devalcourt, by do. Girl of the Mountains, a novel in 2 vols. by Mrs. Parsons; St. Leon, or a Tale of the XVIth Century, a novel in 2 vols. by Wm. Godwin, Children of the Abbey, a tale, 4 vols. bound in 2, by Regina Maria Roche, Vicar of Lansdown, 2 vols. in one by do. Maid of the Hamlet, 2 vols. in one, by do. Nocturnal Visit, a novel, in 2 vols. by do. Spirit of the Castle, by William C. Proby, Vagabond, by George Walker, Mordaunt, by Dr. Moore, The Armenian, or Ghost of Seer, a history founded on facts, 2 vols. from the German of Schiller, Charlotte Temple, a Tale of Truth, by Mrs. Rowson, 2 vols. in one, Adventures of Gaudentia di Lucca, the Abbess, a romance by W. H. Ireland, the avowed author of the Shakespear papers, &c. &c. in 3 vols. the Fool of Quality, or the History of Henry Earl of Moreland, in 3 vols. by Mr. Brooke, Royal Captives, a Fragment of Secret History, by Ann Yearsley, a Tale of the Times, a novel by the author of the Golfi's Story, in 2 vols.

Miscellanies.

Epitome of the History of Europe from the reign of Charlemagne to the beginning of the reign of George IIId. 8vo. Beauties of Nature Delineated, or Philosophical and Pious Contemplations on the Works of Nature, and the Seasons of the Year, selected from Sturm's Reflections, Life and Writings of the late Dr. Benjamin Franklin, Taplin's Farriery, Blossoms of Morality, Sandford and Merron, Constitutions of the United States with the latest amendments, to which are prefixed, the Declaration of Independence and the Federal Constitution with the amendments; Junius's Letters, complete in one vol. with a copious index; Letters of Themistocles, with an appendix, containing a Character of Dr. Franklin, and Remarks on his Life, written by himself; Vocal Medley, a new Collection of fashionable, modern Songs; American Songster; Patriotic Medly; Watts's Psalms and Hymns; Methodist Hymns and Spiritual Songs; Newton's Olney Hymns; Common Prayer Books in plain and Morocco binding.

School Books.

Bibles, Testaments, Scott's Lessons, Murray's English Reader; Introduction to the English Reader; Sequel to do. Young Gentlemen and Ladies' Monitor; Entick's Dictionary; Pfalter's, Columbian Orator; Webster's Institutes, containing his Spelling Book, or 1st part, Grammar or 2d part, and Selection in Reading, or 3d part; Dilworth's Spelling Book; Columbian do. Child's Guide; American Primmer; Columbian do. Dr. Lowth's English Grammar; Ashe's Introduction to do. Philadelphia Latin do. Clark's Introduction to Latin; Mair's, do. do. Clarke's Erasmus; do. Corderii; Rudiman's Rudiments of the Latin Tongue; American Tutor's Assistant; Dilworth's Schoolmaster's do. Mrs. Barbauld's Lesson's and Hymns for Children; Juvenile Magazine to be continued monthly.

Chap Books.

Prompter; Aladdin, or the Wonderful Lamp; Mother Goose's Tales; Trojan War, Gulliver Reviv'd; Laugh and be Fat; Hocus Pocus; Divine Emblems; Letter Writer; Spanish Rogues; Religious Courtship; Conquest of Mexico; Buck's Companion; Youthful Jester's Cheap Repository.

Stationary.

Lead Inkstands with glass holders; Pocket do. Morocco Pocket Books assorted; Playing Cards; red and black Inkpowder; Wafers by the pound or oz. Letter Paper of different qualities; Foolscap writing paper; Quills and Slates, lead and slate Pencils; and a general assortment of

Blank Books,

consisting of Ledgers, Journals, Day Books, Invoices, Waste and Cash Books, Cyphering and Copy Books; Copper plate Copy Lines large and small hand.

Bookbinding.

Of every description, executed with neatness and dispatch. Merchants' account books ruled and bound to any pattern at the shortest notice.

April 20. d

FOR SALE,

AT THE SUBSCRIBERS' WHARF,

70 tons Plaister,
10 hhds. 3d and 4th proof Rum,
5 ditto Molasses,
5 ditto Sugars,
150 bbls. first quality Herrings,
20 ditto Pork.

RICKETTS, NEWTON, & Co.

June 25. d

FOR SALE,

2,000 *BUSHELS CORN.*

Apply to

RICKETTS, NEWTON, & Co.

PRINTED DAILY BY
S. SNOWDEN.